

School Project

HISTORY OF WASATCH COUNTY.

1. Who were the first white people to come to our county?
2. When did they come?
3. Why did they come?
4. Find out as much as you can bout our county or valley when the first shite people came.
5. Talk to some pioneer.

Wasatch was the first part of Utah that white men came to. The Indians where here when the first shite oeple came. They were savage and unfriendly. They lived on wild fruits and roots and animals. They roved about from one place to another.

The Spanish Explorers where the first white people to come to this valley. They came down the Duchesne river along Provo river through this valley and down Provo river to Utah Lake. They were looking for gold.

The Trappers came years later to hunt beaver and mink along the shores of the Timpanogas River. They made trails for others to follow.

The Pioneers came third, and they were the first to stay and build homes.

PIONEER LIFE:

1. Who were the first settlers?
2. When did they come?
3. Why did they come?
4. Why do you think they were brave men and women?
5. What were some of the hardships they had to encounter?
(Write short stories about the last two.)

Among the first to come to this valley were:

Wallsburg: William Wall, George Bean.

Daniels: Aaron Daniels, Hyrum Oaks.

Midway: John Watkins, Isaac Baum, N. Murdock, James Carlile

Heber: Robt. Broadhead, James Davis, Wm. Davidson,

Charles Carroll, Thomas Tasband, John Carlile,

Jesse Bond, Wm. Giles, John Giles, Geo. Carlile,

John Lee.

The pioneers came to this valley in the summer of 1859. They came from Provo Valley because they had heard that this valley was a beautiful place, and because the land was all taken up there.

The trappers told them that there was a pretty valley about thirty miles up the Provo river and they thought they would like to see it.

One bright morning early in the summer time some people came up over the mountain to look down at this valley. They went back to Provo and told about it.

The next summer some men came up and brought a herd of cattle and made ranches where Wallsburg was later settled. After a while more people came and settled what is now Heber.

HOMES:

The Old Fort.
How made. What was in it?
Houses.
How they got the logs. Roofs, lighting.
Other buildings.

THE OLD FORT:

When the settlers came to what is now Heber most of them settled close together so that they could protect themselves from the Indians. They made what we call the Old Fort. The houses were built in a large square about 2 blocks wide and 3 long. The cabins all faced the center of the fort. Inside the fort was a log school house that was also used for a church, and other meetings. There was a store. When there was danger the people from all over the valley came to the fort.

The settlement was named for Heber C. Kimball. There were twenty families in Heber the first winter. All of them had houses to live in but three started on the north end of town and on the west side of main street and made block for 8 blocks south and five and a half west.

John Lee built the first house in Heber.

HOME LIFE:

Washing, ironing, carrying water.
Making soap.
Making clothes.
Getting wood for winter.

Their main work was farming and cattle raising. The first crop raised in 1859 was 1000 bu. of grain at Heber, Center, and Midway.

The crops planted were wheat, corn, oats, cabbage, and potatoes.

THE WAY THEY TRAVELED:

When the settlers first came they traveled with ox teams and covered wagons. A few had horses. There were no roads only trails that the Indians and trappers had made. It took a long time and it was very hard to come to this valley.

When they got here they decided to make a road back to Provo, through the canyon. They had a very hard time to make the road. Sometimes they had to plow to break the way, but before the winter was over the road was built. Many people traveled on the road.

Everyone who passed over the road had to pay a toll. One ~~dollar~~ dollar for any wagon or buggy drawn by two animals, fifty cents for any mule or horse, five cents for every goat or sheep and fifteen cents for loose animals. The toll gate was at Springdell.

THE INDIANS:

The Indians who were here when the white people came first were the Utes. At first they were hostile but when the people fed them they became more friendly. They stayed for several years after the pioneers came. There was one big Indian War. The Black Hawk War. It started in another part of Utah and our men made up a company and went.

(Social Life. Amusements. Church and School. (Stories about these.)

(A story of some incident in Pioneer Life. Have the children get these and write in books.)

HISTORY OF:

Roads and transportation.

The Pioneers traveled over trails when they first came. As the years went by they kept building up the roads until now we have nice smooth roads of concrete, oiled roads and gravelled roads.

The pioneers traveled with wagons, ox-teams, handcarts and pack horses. Travel was very slow because of the bad roads. Later cars came and the roads had to be made better. Now we travel in cars, train and even in airplanes.

Before there were these things everything was hauled in wagons or on pack horses. Now big trucks are used.

When the pioneer wanted to get word to someone at a distance, they used to send it by someone who was going or by messenger. Now, we have telephones, telegraphs, and postal service.

The first settlers used candles for lights.

Now

Water.

Building was very different.

Schools.

INDUSTRIES:

1. What did the first settlers do for a living?
2. Why did they do these things?
3. What do they do mostly now?
4. Tell the difference in the way these industries were carried on then and now.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians were the first inhabitants of our country. The first white men to come to this country found them - so did the men who first went into any part of our country for the first time, just as they did in our valley.

We are interested in the Indians because they were the first inhabitants of our country and in our state. They have been here longer than anyone.

When the first white people found them they lived in a way all their own. Many of them still do. Others are taking up the ways of the white people, and are studying in the Government schools.

The Indians of the Great Basin belonged to the family of Shoshones, which was divided into a number of tribes - the Bannocks, Utes, Paiutes, Comanches.

The Utes and the Paiutes made their homes pretty much in the valleys of Utah. The Utes were in the Uintah, Wasatch, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Sevier, and Utah valleys. The Paiutes were in the southern part of Utah.

THE UTES:

The Utes are hardy and can stand much hardship. They are fighters. They never forget an injury. They are revengeful. They are strong and sturdy and vigorous. Have long coarse hair, high cheek bones and copper colored skin. Are as a rule peaceable and friendly and honest with the white men. They love their children, never punish them as the white people do.

They often did good turns to the white people. They loved the mountains and clear streams.

Homes:

They lived in wickiups, made of hides or rushes stretched over a framework of poles, with the ground for a floor. Beds were made of rushes.

Food:

Lived on maize, pumpkins, sunflowers, dried meat, bear meat and venison. Grasshopper gruel. Jerked meat.

Clothing:

Very scanty. Made all of it.
What they made in their homes:

Men made blankets and clothing of wool, skins, and cotton. (Cotton was raised by the Pueblos.)

Bows and arrows. How made.

Made of hickory and ash woods. The limb was cut to the required length by pounding and cutting with a stone axe. Then the wood was heated on both sides near the fire, softening it so that it could be scraped to the desired size. The sinew was gotten from the ligaments of some animal. These are split, scraped, and rolled. The ends were thinner than the center. At times the bow was polished and decorated. The wood for the arrows was gathered in the autumn and made into sticks about two feet long. Hung up to dry, they were

iron points from traders or made their own points of flint or the horn of the elk.

LEGENDS:

Where the Indians Live Now.

On the three reservations in Utah and Colorado. Sent to schools where they learn the white man's ways. It is hard to get on to the white man's ways.

Cliff Dwellers. Send to Blanding Utah for Indian Stories.
Gordy: Page 21-22. Pueblo Indians.

Even before the Pilgrims came to this land—the Spanish people who had discovered the land south of ours—Mexico—crossed over into our country from the south. They crossed the Colorado River. They were searching for gold and silver. They wanted to convert the Indians, find gold, and they loved adventure.

These people had won so much wealth in Mexico and South America that they began to dream of rich countries to the north. Several tried but were unsuccessful.

These stories are of the adventurous heroes who came here to this country and even to our state long before the final settlers came.

CORONADO.

The Spanish people were the first white people to come into our land. Even before the Pilgrims came to this country, the Spanish people who had discovered the land next to ours on the south, Mexico, crossed over into our country. They were searching for gold.

They wanted to convert the Indians, and they loved adventure. Several tried to explore the region of the Great Basin but they were unsuccessful.

These stories are of the adventurous heroes who came to this part of our country and to Utah long before the pioneers did.

THE STORY OF WASHAKIE.

In the early days lived a chief, Washakie, who was friendly to the white people and who was a great warrior. He often led his warriors ~~him~~ into Salt Lake. The people would give him food and he would always assure them of his friendship. Many times he and his men helped the travelers crossing the plains. He was so friendly that at one time 9000 pioneers signed a paper thanking him for his kind treatment.

He hunted for the white people. He knew the trails of the mountains and the ways of the Indians.

One time he told why his people had lost the hunting grounds. He said to them: "The white men are our friends. Our father is angry. If we do not do better we will starve. If we follow the white man's wisdom the Great Father will turn his face to us and we will be strong like the white man and know his ways. Washakie died in Feb. 1900. A monument was built for him. Men said that he was a great and good chief. Washakie always said that he and his men would always love the Mormon Pioneers.

UTAH.

Utah received its name from a tribe of Indians who lived in these valleys and mountains long ago--the Eutaws. These people called this the land of Eutaw or "high-up". Utah means "In the tops of the mountains."

Utah is a land of sunshine. It is in the very heart of the west. The sunshine and the rain fill its valleys with beauty. The great peaks of the mountains that surround us rise clear against the blue sky.

There are some beautiful lakes, rivers, mountain peaks, valleys and scenic sights that cannot be excelled anywhere.

Those who live in Utah should be proud of its beauty.

INDIAN TRADITIONS AND FOLK LORE.

Our Indians have many beautiful traditions and much folklore:

Washakie, A Shoshone chief thold this one: Many, many moons ago, when the antelope and buffalo roamed upon the plains and all the Indians had happy homes along the rivers and in the forests, the Great Spirit sent them much food and beautiful gold and trinkets. This, in time make them very proud, and they began to forget the Great Spirit as they four for one another's homes. Their battles were many. One day their Great Ancestor came from the islands of the Great Blue Sea(The Great Salt Lake) and told them that they should fight no longer. They should smoke the pipe of peace and desire only to know the Great Spirit. The Indians threw away their gold and sought happiness in thought. The Great Spirit became very watchful and loving of his children. The earth soon brought forth in abundance, and the trees and flowers all remain to this day. And that is why the valleys of these big hills are so beautiful.

We revere the Gulls for what they did for the pioneers. The Ute Indians also like the Gulls. They say that they came from the home of the Great Spirit. Here is a legend which gives the origin of them:

Some people in a boat wanted to go around a point of land which went far out into the water. As the water was always very rough at this point at which there was a high cliff, some of the women wanted to walk over the neck of the point. This would help lighten the boat. One of the women got out with her children. They promised to wait for her on the other side. The people in the boat had gone so far that their voices became faint and the woman became frightened and thought they were going to desert her. She remained about the cliff always crying the last words head. At last she changed into a gull and now shouts only the sound, "Go-over-go-over-oover."

These Indians have a legend that the earth was once a happy hunting ground and that the Great Spirit dwelt among the Indians, leading them where the buffalo and antelope roamed the hills. But a dark day came and the Great Spirit went away and the Indians began to fight. But someday earth will be made new and snow will come and cleanse all things. They believe in this and sing:

The whirlwing--the whirlwind--the whirlwing--the whirlwind.
The snowy earth comes gliding, the snow earth comes gliding.

ESCALANTE IN UTAH.

There were only Spanish people seeking adventure, and sun-scorched and wind tanned bands of Indians who hunted wild animals and made war upon one another, in this unknown land for more than two hundred years after Coronado's great adventure.

Then the priests began to think about going into the land to preach to the Indians. They also thought that they could find a trail between Santa Fe and the California Missions.

In June 1776 Father Escalante and Father Dominguez with other men set out to find a trail. It was a very dangerous journey, but they were brave men and they had faith in God. They went up to what is now Colorado, then into the eastern part of Utah, to the Unitah valley, and down the Duchesne. They followed the foothills of the Wasatch mountains until they came to what is now Spanish Fork canyon. Here they first looked at Utah Lake. They camped about two miles north of the present city of Spanish Fork. The next day they went down to American Fork river.

Here for the first time in the history of the Great Basin civilized people from across the ocean met face to face with the children of nature who had never dreamed of the things the Spanish people told them.

They made friends with the Indians and preached to them. They stayed for one day. When they left the Indians sent guides with them. They went southward. They endured many hardships and would have starved but for friendly Indians.

Winter came and the snow fell deep. So instead of going on the Monterey they decided to go back to Santa Fe. They reached home, sick and weary in January.

Later in about 1830 a trail was blazed through the old

Indian village Taos and through Utah.

From that time until the advent of the pioneers, Spaniards came into the Wasatch mountains and valleys and traded with the native tribes.

CORONADO.

This story is of an adventurous hero who came to our western country long before the settlers.

The people of New Spain, as Mexico was called at that time, believed in an old legend that there were seven rich cities somewhere in the north. Marcos, a traveler believed that he had seen them from a distance.

Coronado who was rich and powerful, was chosen to be the leader of 1000 men who were to find these cities. The men became discouraged as they traveled and had many hardships, but they still went on.

What a bitter disappointment they felt when they reached the top of the hill from which Marcos had looked down at the famous cities. Houses of mud! Villages of two hundred Indians! They had little time to feel disappointed, for the Indians were already drawn up to fight them.

The battle was fierce but short. Coronado was wounded twice, for he was always in the front of the fight and his shining armor was a good target.

The Spanish conquered in less than an hour. The villages surrendered. The army made one of the villages its stronghold. This is how the Spanish began to rule in the southwestern part of what is now the United States.

Coronado wanted to learn all he could about this country to which he had come. He found that it was a land of plains and rivers, which would be very fruitful. There were Indians who lived without houses, but had some sort of poles which they carried with them and set up and covered with skins.

The Indians showed him silver and gold. In one of the villages he met an Indian who had been a captive. He wanted to go back to his home in the east, so he told the white men that he could lead them to great wealth. His stories were false but they believed him. They started off with him as a guide. It was not long before they reached the plains where they saw "wild cows" as the Spaniards called the buffaloes.

The farther they traveled the less the country looked like the rich places the Indian had told them of, and they began to think that this had been a plan to get them out on the plains

50 miles. These were on into the mountains. Coronado took all but

of (Kansas)

The came at last to the city of Quivira. Here were dirty little Indian villages. The people didn't know what he meant when Coronado asked them about gold and silver. They had never heard of any wealth. Coronado was very sad, he could find nothing that his king would want and it was too far away from Mexico to make settlements. He was afraid that those at home would lose faith in him. Broken hearted he returned to his home, and died there, neglected.

Before Coronado went back to his home he send Cardenas and others of his men, about twelve, to explore the north and west, and to find the river that cut great chasms into the earth and where no man had crossed because of its enormous size. It was by these men that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado was discovered. These places that the Spanish explorers found were visited now by hundred of people.

Coronado thought that he had failed, but he did a very important work. Through his adventure the Spanish claimed the southwestern part of what is now the United States. His men were among the first to come up into our state, though it was only into the southern part.

ESCALANTE. Act. 1

Scene: The camping ground of Esclante's Company at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, overlooking Utah Valley.

Time: Evening of Sept. 22, 1776.

Cisneros: It is good to rest after a hard day's journey. Climbing mountains all day makes one tired.

Pacheco: I am wondering how the folks are at home. It has been a long time since we left. It has been nearly two months.

Lain: If they knew the many times we have suffered for want of food and water they would wish we had never left our homes.

Escalante: Be brave my men; it is but noble and brave men who will suffer hardships for love and service to their fellow men. We must preach the Gospel to these red men. They are as much children of God as we. It is necessary that they be saved also.

Dominguez: The thrill of adventure will repay us for our suffer-

ing. Our love for our country should spur us on. It is very necessary that a road be made from Monterey to Santa Fe because Monterey is the port of entry for supplies shipped from Mexico and the Philippine Islands. Yes, we must be faithful to our governor and country. We must not forget to make observation by the meridian of the sun and keep record where we are.

Escalante: We can report many places, where through proper irrigation many settlements can be made. These mountains are rich in mineral. The scenery is beautiful. This country should be settled by white people.

Olivares: Although some of us have suffered from sickness different times, but taking it all into consideration we have made good progress.

L. Muniz: There were times when we got lost, other times our cattle trayed away and we would have to go and find them. All of these things have delayed us till I am wondering if we will be able to complete our trip to Monterey.

Escalante: We shall see what information we can get from these Indians and then decide.

A. Muniz: Some of the red men we have met, tried to discourage us by exaggerating the danger we would meet, saying that the Comanches would kill us.

Aguiilar: We told them that our God, who is above all would defend us. After giving them presents, we were able to get guides for short distances and as soon as we lost one guide we would gain another.

Lureco: A few times we have suffered for want of food, but most of the time we have had plenty of wild game and have also been able to get food from the natives.

Cis: It has been hard traveling down this canyon as it is very steep and there are many thick bushes and trees. Now that we have reached the mouth of the canyon and can behold the lake, we have a beautiful view.

Joaquin: I believe the Indians in this valley have already seen us because I can still see the smoke curling up from the different places. Smoke is the first and most common sign, which, in case of surprise, all the people in this part of the country use.

Dom: (to the guides.) You must be very careful during the night for if any of them should know of our arrival they might come near to see what kind of people we are.

Silvextre: About two hours after midnight, which is the hour when they will probably come near our camp, I will speak in quite a loud tone in our Indian language, so if any of them are near they will understand that we are a friendly and quiet people and not come to fight.

Joaquin: They are burning the grass, thinking that because of lack of food for our animals we will have to turn back. They think we are Comanches or other enemies.

Escalante:

We must make plans to meet them. In the morning when we get near the first camp of Indians, Father Dominguez and the guides will go first and meet the Indians, as it is best that just a few go first. Here are presents for both of you. (Esc. hands the guides each a yard of woolen cloth and some red ribbon)

Dom.:

We must return now and get plenty of rest, as we will be very tired again by tomorrow night.

Act. 2.

Scene: Indian village near Utah Lake.
Time: September 25, 1776.

Silvestre:

These Spaniards are fine people. They have been very good to me and I love them. They are very brave men and God has freed them from their enemies as they said he would. Any one who travels with them will be safe from harm.

Joaquin:

I, too, love them and want to be with them all the time.

Escalante:

We have come to bring you the light and show you how you can obtain the salvation of your souls. Believe in the only true God; love and obey him. Priests will come to teach you and Spaniards will come to live with you.

Cheif: We want you to come again and we want your brothers to come. We will give your lands to them and want them to teach us more.

Dom.:

You have been very good to us. We have slept and eaten in your homes and now we thank you for your kindness. We will have to go now as it is a long way to Monterey.

Escalante: Farewell to all. (The company bid the Indians farewell and depart.)

THE TRAPPERS AND TRADERS.

The eastern part of our country was settled a long while before the western part was. People had come from England and settled. Quite large cities were built and the people lived much as they had done in the other country.

The people in these cities and even in Europe began using fur to make clothes, especially beaver for hats. So there began to be a demand, they needed more fur, more beaver.

In search for fur brave adventurous men, Americans and Englishmen, kept going farther west. They had heard about the fur bearing animals, so they followed the trails into the canyons of the Rocky Mountains. Some made new trails and came into the Unitah and Wasatch mountains. They floated their canoes on the waters that flow into the Colorado river, and built a fort on the Green River. This was the first white man's settlement in Utah.

Some of the trappers who knew the valleys and canyons of Utah before its settlement were Peter Skeen Ogden, Wm. Ash James Bridger, Jdeediah Smith, Etienne Provost, and Kit Carson.

They became acquainted with this western country and their knowledge helped others coming later.

Sahley, Carson and Smith explored the valleys and canyons of the Wasatch mountains. Smith was killed by the Indians. (As early as 1824 the Hudson Bay Fur Company made a trading post at what is now Ogden, where the trappers sold their furs)

Type of Men:

Dangers. Indians Stories of Provost and Ogden.

Beaver. Find out about it.

Kit Carson:

Finest type of American trapper life. St Louis trading post and outfitting post. Account for this and locate it.

A PIONEER.

A pioneer is one who goes before and opens the way for others to follow. He is one who breaks paths through the forest, who explores lakes and streams, who makes homes and builds towns in the wilderness. He is a guide and a leader.

THE STORY OF UTAH.

Utah was settled in 1847 by the Mormon Pioneers.

Chief: We are happy that you have come to visit us and we invite you to come back again. We wish you could stay longer.

Escalante: You live in a beautiful valley. We have named this the "Valley of our Lady of Mercy of the Timpanogotizis". It is surrounded by the peaks of the Sierra, from which four rivers flow through and water it, until they enter the lake which is in the middle of the valley. There is enough water here to irrigate this valley and many families could live here.

Dom.:

There is a river that carries the water out of this fresh water lake and takes it northward. Tell us where it goes.

Indian: This river empties into a larger lake. Its waters are very harmful and very salty. It is not wise to get any of this water on your bodies as it will smart and hurt us.

Escalante: That is very interesting. We are sorry we cannot take the time to go up there. Here are a few presents to show you our appreciation for your kindness to us.

Pacheco: This hatchet is in appreciation of your kindness and friendship.

Chief: We thank you for these presents. We have decided to let you take two of our men as guides. Joaquin wants to go on with you. And anyone else who wants to may go.

New Guide: I would like to go with you.

Dom.: That is fine. We will call you Joseph Mary. We would like some food to take with us on our journey.

Chief: (to Indian). Get some dried fish for our friends. Here is our token that we will not forget the things that you have taught us. (The Chief hands E. three pieces of deer skin with figures on.) The picture with the most blood is the big chief, because in war he received the most wounds. The one that has no blood is not a warrior but has authority among us.

Escalante: The big chief of the Spaniards will be pleased to see the presents. When we return we will bring these presents back with us.

(Enter Indians with dried fish).

Dom. : Thank you. Now we will not have to worry about food for a while. Here are some more presents.

They came from Nauvoo, Illinois with Brigham Young as their Leader.

They came to make homes.

They suffered crossing the plains from Indians, Sickness, hunger and cold.

In the first company were 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children. Almost the first work that the pioneers did was to farm, or irrigate or get the land ready to work on. Farming has always been the chief industry of the people of Utah.

The people worked hard together from the first to make schools and churches so that they might be better people.

HOW UTAH BECAME A STATE.

Soon after the pioneers came they made a number of settlements. They wanted these settlements to be joined together as a state.

Brigham Young called the people together. They made laws and rules for a state government. Then they wrote to Washington and asked that the settlements be made into a state.

The United States government would not make a state but made a territory of Utah.

As a territory the people could make laws and have officers to enforce them.

In 1896 Utah was made a state. There were 300,000 people by that time. They were a good and prosperous people.

THE STORY OF TRAVEL IN UTAH.

HOW THE PIONEERS TRAVELED.

THE ROADS:

The first roads or trails that the pioneers used were the Indian trails. The people in other settlements had to trade with the people in other settlements so roads to travel over were needed soon after the settlers came.

The state road was one of the earliest roads to be built. It was an old Indian trail that the Shoshones used when they went to trade with the Havahoes before the white people came. This road goes from the northern part of Utah to the southern part.

This story tells how some of the pioneers had to work to build roads.

"We followed the Indian trails making roads and bridges as we went. We were three weeks crossing a canyon. We had to dig every inch of the road from seven miles out of the solid rock so that our wagons could go safely over it."

THE WAGONS AND TEAMS.

THE HANDCARTS:

"Some must push and some must pull,
As we go marching up the hill.
As merrily on the way we go,
Until we reach the valley, then."

About 4000 people crossed the plains with handcarts. Mostly foreign emigrants. Their history is the saddest in the history of the west.

The reason for the handcarts companies. It was too expensive to get the people from Illinois to Utah. Brigham Young told them to get handcarts, to haul provisions and clothing in.

Teams were furnished for the sick and old.

The handcart moving began the spring of 1856. The first company arrived in Utah in Sept. 1856. There were 500 people and 100 handcarts. Many walked 1,300 miles.

The handcart migration was successful. It brought to Utah people who added to the industrial life of Utah.

The handcarts were made at Iowa City. They had two wheels with a framework covered with boards for a bottom. The framework extended in front with a crossbar which was used for a handle. Clothing and food were strapped to the cart. It could carry 17 lbs.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. TOLL.

One of the first bridges was over the Jordan river. It was on North Temple street in Salt Lake. Later one was made at Lehi which was used to haul fence posts over. Carriages and wagons--\$1.50
Carts----\$1.00
Pack animals----\$0.25
Loose animals----\$0.10
Colts, goats, calves----\$0.02

Toll roads.

Kept up the roads this way. Farley & canyon had one of the first. Also one at Springdale.

THE STORY OF THE STAGE COACH.

It wasn't long after the settlement of Utah until the stage coaches began running. This made travel much better. They ran between the Missouri river and California through Salt Lake. It took from 4 to 6 weeks to have the journey. Salt Lake was the center station, for mail, passengers, and freight. There were stations built all along the way.

THE OLD CONCORD COACH.

This was like the one used by Buffalo Bill. It carried nine passengers. It was pulled by 4 or 6 horses or mules. It would swing and sway and fairly fly over the road. It would carry 25 pounds of baggage. It went 8 or 10 miles an hour.

With it was a driver and a conductor. Both of these used to sleep sometimes for thirty minutes at a time. The fare was \$150. to \$180.

Many times the passengers had to get out and help get the coach out of the mud. Passengers had to rise early and dress by the light of a tallow candle. Buffalo robes kept them warm.

Traveling was very dangerous. They had to watch for Indians. They were often attacked in lonely places. The stages couldn't run during Indian troubles.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

The pony express was started to carry the mail from Missouri to California in ten days. There were 500 horses and 200 men. All of the men were riders.

The pony express riders were fearless and daring. It was a very important work for the mails had to be gotten through. The ride was lonesome but this was the best and quickest way to carry the news. Each rider must keep going, for every 24 hours a distance of 200 miles must be covered. Through river and torrents, over mountains and deserts they must go.

There was always danger from Indians and robbers. There were stations every 15 or 20 miles. There the horses were changed.

Many riders were killed but it was usually while they were on duty to see that the mails got through.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST RAILROAD.

The settlers in Utah began to feel as if they were a long way from the people in the east. So they began to plan for a railroad. They asked the congress of the United States if they could have one. They wanted a railroad for several reasons.

1. Traveling was very dangerous and difficult.
2. They wanted to be connected with the markets in the east and California.
3. Gold was discovered in California.

The Government began to be interested. The Union Pacific Railway Company was organized at Chicago and the Central Pacific was started at San Francisco, California.

The first ground for the railroad was broken at Omaha, Nebraska, in Dec. 1862 and at the same time work was begun in California.

For nearly seven years the work went on. It was very difficult. Tunnels had to be made. Snow stopped the work in winter. The Indians troubled and they had to have guards.

Finally thw work was completed and they last spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869.

The coming of the railroad was the beginning of a great change in Utah and the west.

WHAT UTAH DID TO HELP.

Brigham Young promised to lay 190 miles in Utah. The Utah menand boys worked with spade and pick and wheel barrow to get the road to us.

They sang this song as they worked.

At the head of great Echo the railway's begun,
The Mormons are cutting and grading like fun.
They say they'll stick to it until it's complete
When friends and relatives they're hoping to meet.

THE GOLDEN SPIKE CELEBRATION.

It was a race to see which reached Ogden first. When they were both completed the two engines came close together. Hundreds of people were at Promontory Point. The last tie was placed. It was made of California laurel with a silver spike with this inscription: The last tie is laid on the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The gold and silver spikes were laid. The silver hammer came down and there was a railroad across our country. People all over the country heard of it through the telegraph. The next day the trains began running.

Soon branch lines were built in Utah. The first, The Utah Central Railroad was built to Salt Lake. Now after 24 years of pioneering in the west Salt Lake was connected with the rest of our country.

We must never forget the brave men who pioneered the west when there were so many dangers and hardships.

HISTORY TEST.

1. This valley was settled because:
gold was discovered,
the land was good for farms and ranches,
there were no Indians here,
the climate was warm.
2. When this valley was first settled the people lived:
a long distance from each other,
in family groups,
very close together,
with the Indians.
3. Forts were built for:
storage for crops,
protection from Indians,
to prevent fires, to ... war the cold.

3. Forts were built for:
storage for crops,
protection from Indians,
to prevent fires,
to keep out the cold.

4. The earliest settlers of our valley built houses of:
brick, lumber, rock, logs.
5. New settlements were built on a river:
because of protection from the Indians,
for water supply,
to get materials to build houses,
for transportation.
6. Early settlers of Utah were:
the Spanish,
the Pilgrims,
the French,
the Pioneers.
7. The Pioneers settled Utah because:
gold had been discovered,
food and clothing were plentiful,
because of their religion,
they wouldn't have to work.
8. Kit Carson and other trappers came to Utah:
to plant crops,
to live with the Indians,
for their religion,
to trap animals and sell the furs.
9. The early Pioneers transported goods from the east:
by pack horses,
railroads,
freight wagons,
pony express.
10. The Golden Spike Celebration was held, because of:
the settlement of Utah,
the discovery of gold,
the completion of the railroad,
wealth in Utah.
11. The Pioneers;
fought the Indians whenever they could,
believed in feeding the Indians instead of
fighting them.
liked to fight with the Indians,
never fought with the Indians.
12. Father Escalante came to Utah;
to trade with the Indians,
to trap animals and sell furs,
to search for a shorter route from Mexico to the
Missions in California.
to join the Mormon Colony.
13. Coronado came to Utah:
to search for the Seven Cities of Gold,
to build a Spanish Mission,
to trade with the Indians,
to build a settlement.

14. The Pueblo Indians built their houses one on top of the other:
because they liked to live in tall buildings,
land was scarce and expensive,
to protect them from floods,
as a means of protection from their enemies.
15. America was discovered by Columbus and his men while they were:
searching for gold,
searching for a shorter route to India,
searching for a new world,
searching for the United States.
16. Magellan:
discovered the Mississippi River,
discovered the city of Mexico,
discovered the fountain of Youth,
proved that the world is round.
17. Sir Francis Drake "singed the King of Spain's Beard",
by sailing around the world,
by burning so many of Spain's ships that it took
her another year to get ready to fight England,
by capturing Spanish ships.
18. John Smith saved the colony in Virginia:
by killing the Indians,
by putting the settlers to work,
by taking them back to England,
by giving them money.
19. The Pilgrims came to America:
for religious freedom,
to fight the Indians,
to live with the Dutch,
to land on Plymouth Rock.
20. The people of Pennsylvania liked William Penn:
because he gave them the right to choose their own rulers and make their own laws,
because he would not lift his hat to the King,
because he received a fortune,
because he forced them to be Quakers.

JOHN CROOK'S STORY OF HIS COMING TO HEBER.

We left Provo, and on April 30, 185- we camped at a snow slide in Provo Canyong. The next day we went over the snow slide, and on to Wall's ranch. Then we went over to Daniels Creek on the ice.

We thought we were first but we found two teams plowing north of us. They were Robert Braodhead and Willaim Davidson with two yoke of oxen. Mr. Davidson had a family, which was the first family here. The first baby born here was a girl; Davidson's. She was named Timpanogas, for Provo river and Provo valley, which were called Timpanogas, then.

Our valley was settled in_____.

The very first white people to come were the:
pioneers, the trappers, the explorers.

Heber was named after_____

The first house was built by_____

The first houses were built of:
bricks, logs, adobe.

The people protected themselves from the Indians by_____

Do you think we owe the peioneers who settled Heber anything?
Tell what, and why you think so.